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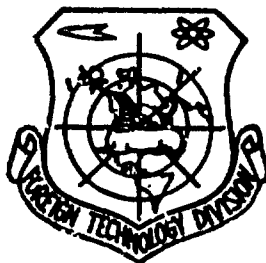
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FTD-HT-23-1304-67

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



NEW BERLIN ILLUSTRATED
(SELECTED ARTICLES)



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NEW BERLIN ILLUSTRATED (SELECTED ARTICLES)

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WPAFB, OHIO.

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BALANCE OF POWER

G. Engmann and G. Milde

Why do we talk about the military strength of our republic? Why do we do so much for it? How is peace and safety to be stabilized in Europe? Questions which move many people. Do you know that in addition to economical and moral problems a great deal depends on military factors? Major Gunter Engmann and Gunter Milde, Captain d. R., dealt into these problems in the NBI documentation that starts today: who is stronger — is there a balance of power?

The political and military leaders in the West and their press have stated for years that the United States has closed the "rocket gap" at the end of the fifties this resulted in an "atomic stalemate" and in an "balance of terror". Some even talked of a "in a shift of atomic balance" in favor of the USA and NATO. But a lie is not the truth even if it is repeated a million times and even if we believe it itself in order to rationalize. We allow ourselves to doubt this "balance" in the same way as we maintain that a positive effect will develop in world history. The historical facts state something entirely different however:

The Compulsion to Arm

Summer 1945. In Europe the war has ended. Japan is ready for capitulation. On the 6th and 9th of August the first atomic bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki as ordered by Truman, the President of the USA. And not as a military necessity but rather for the purpose of demonstrating American atomic preeminence in order to suppress the Soviet Union. The hot war was at an end, the cold war started. The doctrine that was made known by Truman on March 12, 1947 imposed the military encirclement of the Soviet Union and the complete subordination of the capitalistic world under the anticommunistic conquest politics of the USA and the forceful "roll back" of the socialistic countries.

For the Soviet Union and the socialistic position it was necessary for reasons of mere existence, to severely defy this

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Czechoslovakian Army General B. Lonsky	USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union A. A. Gerasimov	Hungary Colonel General L. Czinege	DDR Army General H. Hoffman	Bulgaria Army General D. Dehurov	Poland Marshal N. Spychalski	Romania Colonel General I. Ikonita
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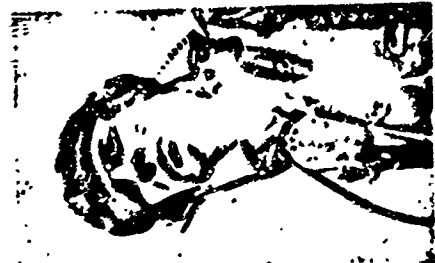
Romania
mountain troops



Bulgaria
truck commander



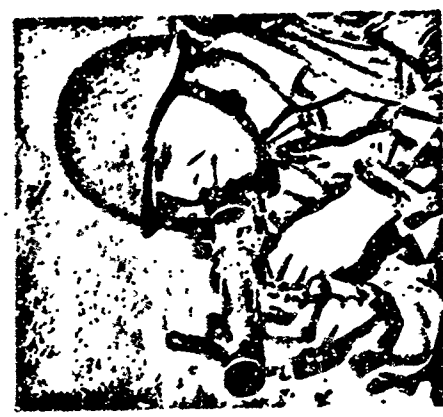
Poland
parachutist



Hungary
motorized guard



DDR
artillerymen



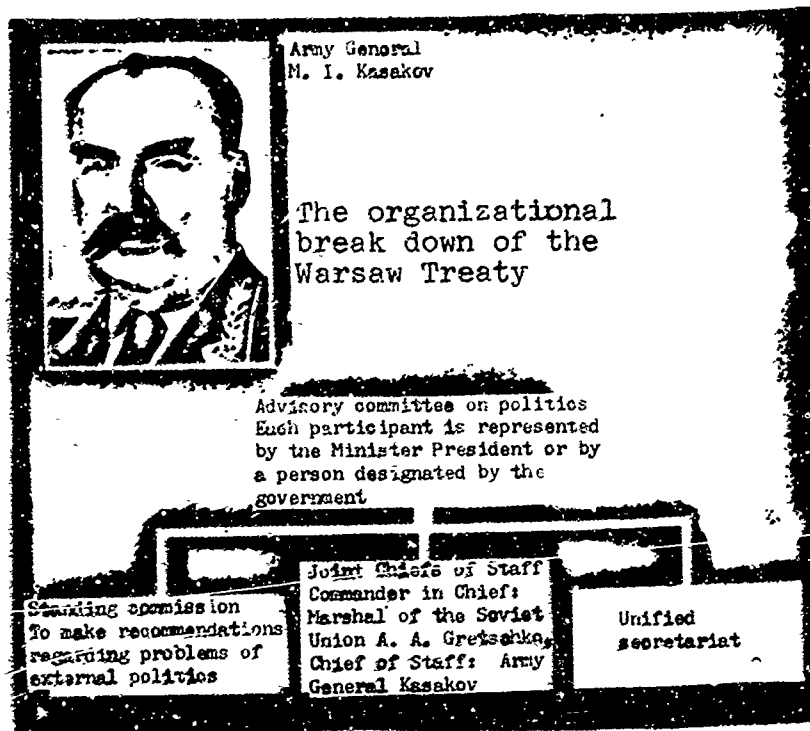
Czechoslovakian
parachutist



USSR
sailors



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politic. The atom monopoly of the United States of America must be broken and socialism must win the upper hand militaristically. This post war position forced the Soviet Union to strengthen its defense especially since the lesson was learned from the Second World War that not the imperialistic aggressor, but rather the defending socialistic state or union of states must be the militaristically stronger. The task was difficult for the Soviet Union in the post war years in which at first her own disrupted economy had to be built up and the material-technical basis of communism had to be produced. Great sacrifices were made also at the cost of a fast recovery living standards.

In 1947 it was at this point: in November the Soviet government could state that "the atomic bomb is no longer a secret" of America. In September of 1949 the first official statement was made that an atomic explosion took place in the Soviet Union. The next stage is characterized by the development, testing and introduction of nuclear synthetic weapons (H-bombs or warheads). In November 1952 the United States of America tested a hydrogen bomb which was by no means militarily usable. Nevertheless on August 8, 1953 it was stated in a Soviet bulletin that a transportable, operational H-bomb could be tested for the first time. It is probably not an accident that the USA at the same time was forced to accept an armistice in Korea after only a short time before the use of nuclear weapons was considered for use in Korea by the Pentagon.

The simultaneous development, testing and introduction of long range rockets as a new type of carrier for nuclear weapons

is decisive. On August 26, 1957 the Soviet Union stated that it successfully tested a multistage intercontinental rocket. On October 4, 1957 the first Sputnik was orbited in space. The Western military experts started their lamentation. They fell back in the strategic weapons that are no longer decisive (the rocket nuclear weapons).

The development of the rocket nuclear weapons of various types and their introduction to the troops is the basis for the comprehensive revolution at the time which overthrew the entire military sciences in the fifties. The strategic rocket forces became the most important division of the armed forces of the Soviet Army. Operative, operative tactical and tactical rocket troops soon took the first place in the ground, air and sea forces of the Soviet Army. And all of this took place in a time in which the NATO armies had not as yet taken these revolutionary measures.

Thus, by the middle of the 1950's, the Soviet Union had the opportunity with the Marxist-Lenin scientific thoroughness and in this way lifted modern military science to a new stage. It should soon be confirmed that in our times the battle of military superiority is a component in the dispute with imperialism, an inescapable condition for the successful struggle for freedom.

Our Strength Prevents Another World War



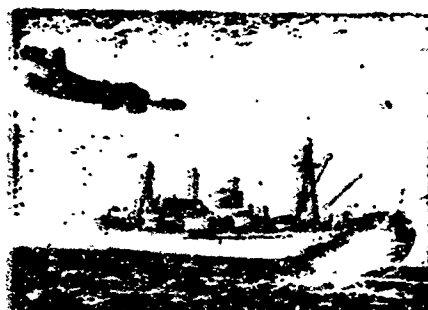
1956: Units of the British Fleet must leave the coast of the Arab Republic.

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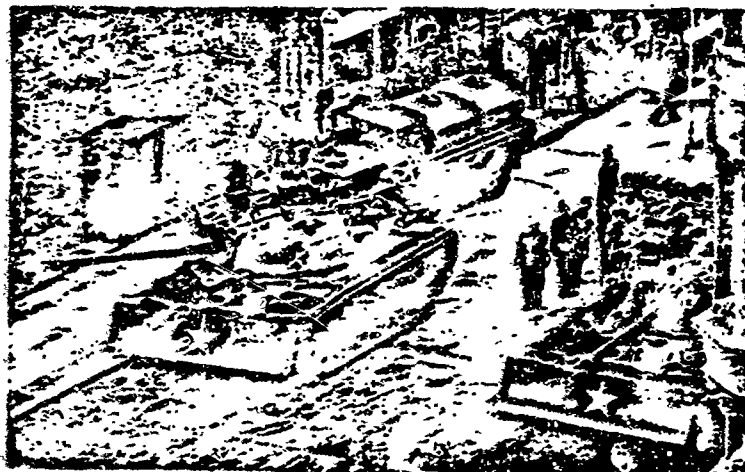
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1958: USA intervention troops must leave Lebanon.



1962: Cuba remains socialistic, the USA must leave the intended aggression.



1961: The might of the American tanks ends on our borders.



1966: The end of the thousandth USA interventionist in Vietnam.

Well-Meaning Effects

We can remember:

November 5, 1956, the armed invasion of British and French air and land troops in Egypt. The independence of Egypt and world peace is in the greatest danger. The world is holding its breath. But on the same November the 5th the Soviet government put a question to the embassies of Great Britain and France in which it was stated: "what would England and France say if countries would attack it which would have all the modern war equipment at their disposal as, for example, rocket weapons." The Soviet Union was determined to restore freedom to the Near East. The precise warning had its effect: the aggressors held their fire and had to retreat within a short time. The Suez Canal remained in the hands of the Egyptians.

September 1957. The USA with the aid of Turkey, prepared to attack Syria. Turkey sent troops to the Syrian borders. The 6th US Fleet concentrated in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean. At the same time, however, the Transcaucasus troops of the Soviet Army held their maneuvers while a portion of the Soviet Fleet was in the Syrian harbor of Latakia. The USA the so-called "strongest force in the world" did not carry out any aggressive movements.

Summer 1961. The Bonn government and its General Staff of the Federal Army prepared to forcibly annex itself to the DDR that autumn. We frustrated that plan. Our armed troops arrived at our borders in West Berlin and West Germany according to the agreement of the Warsaw Treaty in order to stabilize conditions there. The entire military power of the socialistic defense coalition stood behind this move. The freedom in Germany was stabilized for a longer time by this decisive decision.

Autumn 1962. The immediate preparation of a military intervention in socialistic Cuba by North American forces, led to the dangerous crisis in the Caribbean area. In this situation, Soviet weapons on Cuba which included intermediate rockets, showed very clearly to Washington the bitter earnestness of the situation. Finally, the USA relinquished all forms of aggression toward Cuba, whereupon the Soviet Union recalled its rockets and bombers. A compromise in the interest of peaceful coexistence. The island socialistic country thus remains in front of the door of the USA and is growing and prospering.

"Secret" the Prevention of World Wars

Thus, in the years since 1956 it is quite evident that there has been no "balance of power." The military superiority of the Soviet Union and the socialistic community, as a result of the wise concentration of forces in the decisive scientific-technical and military areas and Marxist thought in military sciences was achieved in spite of a certain amount of backwardness regarding the USA in various economic areas. World historical facts have shown

that people not only today — as so often happens — maintain their rights and morals and that they are not sufficient to conquer, but rather require stronger battalion. Nevertheless, there is one "secret" and that is that there has not been a world war since 1945.

War and peace are still not any neutral concepts. War is made by certain social forces, that is, by those that support the surviving people with their military force and who again want to destroy socialism from the face of the earth. Freedom can only be maintained by fighting these forces. And peace politics is useless at the command of sufficient military power. The ambitious war politicians and militarist must be obstinately shown their total futility of an undertaking of this type. So that they can already calculate on their general staff maps that a war in Europe is lost for them and that even they and their countries can be totally lost.

Certainly the United States has not spared any costs nor effort in the last few years in order to increase the gap with the Soviet Union. From 1961 to 1964, for example, the military expenditure in the USA has increased to 30 billion dollars in comparison to the four previous years, that is, by about 25%. Most of the money was spent to build up a strategic rocket force according to the example set by the Soviet Union, but also the conventional forces were strengthened in order to be able to fight so-called limited wars as Vietnam at the present time.

If it is possible up to now to prevent the Vietnamese War from spreading into a world war, then the fact is again attributed to the USA which is the general military force in the world.

The Clear Position in Central Europe

Can something like Vietnam also happen in Central Europe? In order to put it bluntly: No, it can not! No one is immune to the adventures of a blind, hate revenge politic in Bonn and the German Federal Defense Generals bring a war to head as, for example, in Vietnam. But everything that is within the power and the might of the socialistic states is used and will be done to keep war ambitious adventures at bay and if they do insist on aggression to destroy them on their territory.

Clearly defined conditions reign in Central Europe. NATO and their main forces, the 7th US Army that is stationed in West Germany and the German Federal Army, have since 1955 represented a homogeneous defense bond against the European socialistic states since the conclusion of the Warsaw agreement, in the truest sense of the word which are on a equal basis with our National People's Army.

Even the German militarists before their demise, painstakingly calculated at the time as to what they would need for their "final victory" right down to the last button and to the last spark plug. Just let Mr. Macziere and his general staff

confidently figure out that the scales of the military forces in Central Europe clearly tipped toward the side of the United Socialistic Forces. Let them figure out that their West German territory would be totally destroyed in the event of hostilities and at this time they would not live to see their war through.

Because the military strength of the united forces is quite obvious:

The Soviet Army, the Polish People's Army, Czechoslovakian People's Army and our National People's Army represent the first strategic echelon of the united forces in Central Europe and they have modern equipment at their disposal and divisions and air force units that are as well trained as those of NATO. The united forces have a aerial defense system that extends from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

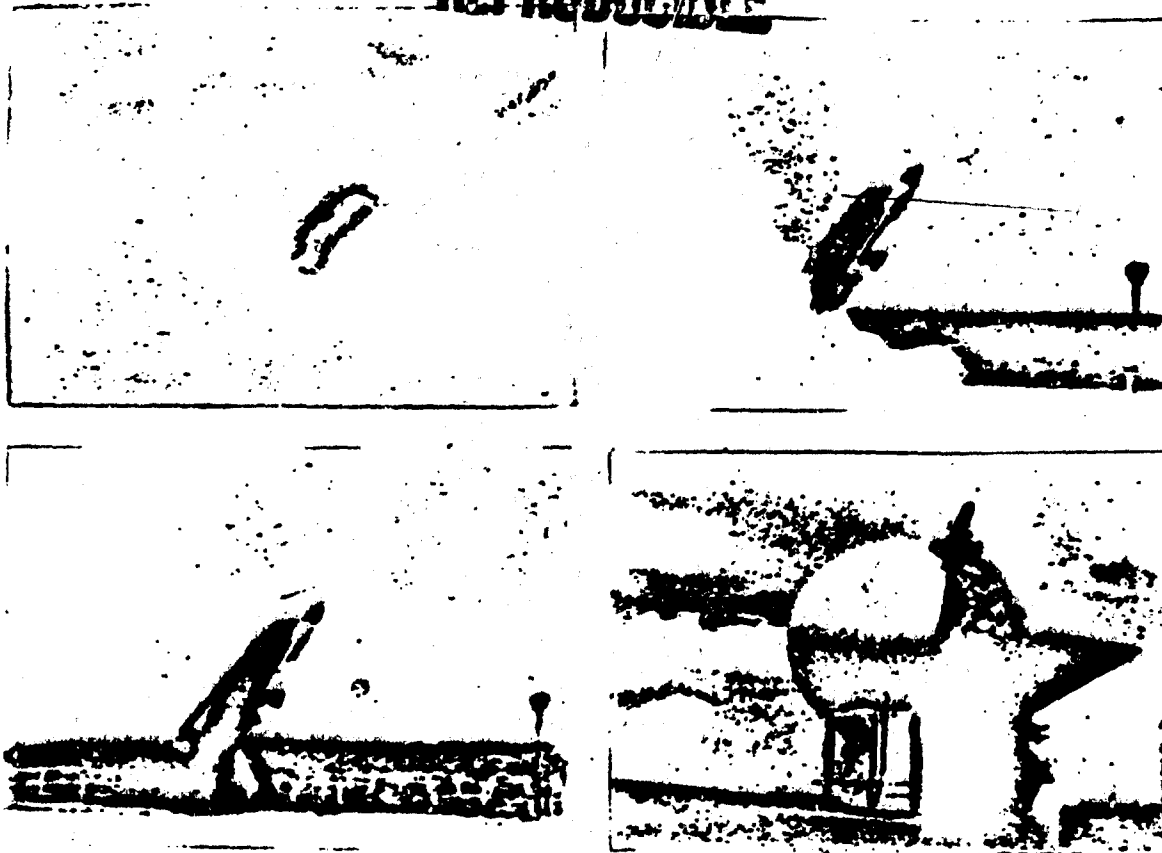
The United Baltic Fleet has everything necessary to repel any aggressor in the region of the Baltic Sea.

The intermediate rockets that are stationed in the Soviet Union are already capable of dealing a devastating blow to any aggressors in West Europe. With the maneuvers "Quartet" 1963, with the April exercise in 1965 with the "October Storm" in 1965, with the Baltic Sea maneuver "Flut" and with the "Moldau" in the autumn of 1966 the united forces have shown the Bonn militarists their might along their entire borders. Our armies have demonstrated that they are in a position to defend themselves against various aggressors and to destroy the aggressors on their own territory.

Here in Central Europe the following was made very noticeable: wherever honest freedom politics, political, economic and military forces are united, it is possible to save freedom. In spite of NATO, in spite of the German Federal Army, and in spite of the forward strategy of the Bonn generals.

During our time we have often had several dialectics on the military force ratios. We have seen what the healing effects have been, where the people not only have rights and morals on their side but in addition also the stronger battalions. In our next issue: "wherein our strength lies" read about the details of our military superiority of socialism.

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Only the Soviet Union has an antirocket-rocket system. The pictures here are from a Soviet TV documentary film. Do you want to know more? The scheme of the operation of a system such as this and other military-technical details can be learned from our next issue.

Photos: ZB; MBD; Nowosti; Prague Press; Kirschenbaum; DFF.
Graphic: Wende

HOW STRONG ARE WE?

G. Engmann and G. Milde

In the first part of the NBI document (No. 4/67) Major Gunter Engmann and the NBI-Editor Gunter Milde reported that there is no balance of power but, on the other hand, it is a clear military superiority of the Soviet Union and the socialistic society of states. It was impossible for the Western monopoly presses to even maintain a version of "atomic balance". "Moscow increases its rocket arsenal", "Soviet rockets are the best" - and this is the way the titles have been reading. And they are well based because our authors will deal in these more closely. How strong are we?

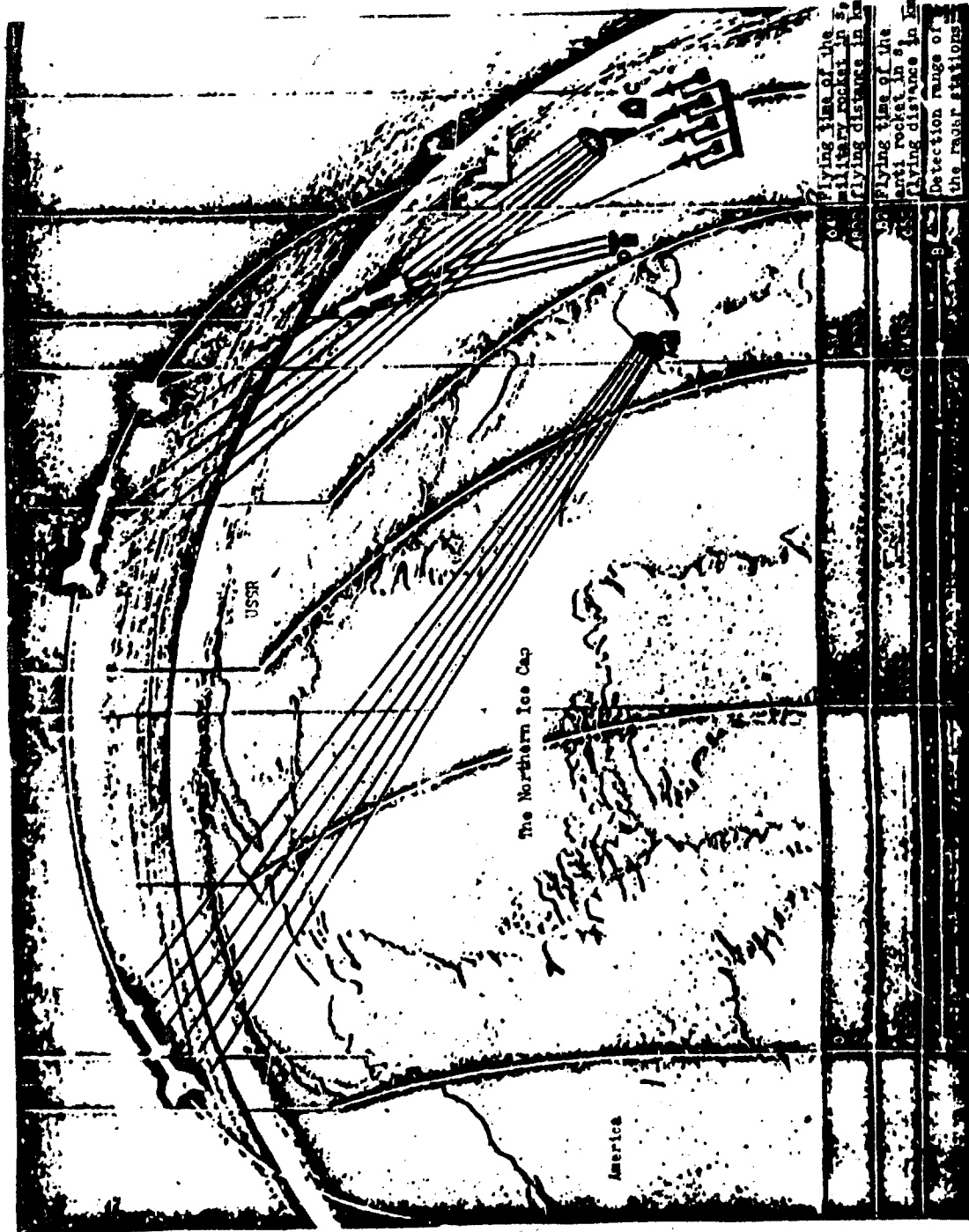
Two different versions of the military strength of the Soviet Union can be read in the Western presses. The one version brags about the superiority of the United States and the other warms up the lies of a "Soviet threat" in order to justify their own armament. Even though colored with propaganda, data of this type on the Soviet strength is much closer to the truth than the bragging with regard to the superiority of the Americans.

Why are Rockets Decisive

Since the Soviet Union has developed completely new weapon systems - rocket-nuclear weapons - and since about the middle of the fifties it was introduced to the troops, the further development of our entire military establishment was certain. It was clear to each technician that the superiority in rocket-nuclear weapons in the political war, would prevent a world war. Even though in spite of all the precautions a war of this type would break out.

We must take the following into consideration in order to really understand the significance: with the existence of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction are available for the first time with these weapons the military guidance it is possible to win battles and even wars. Up to the end of the 1950's, USA bomber aircraft of the strategic command acted as the carrier for these weapons.

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A - long range control station; B - radar station for orbital tracking; C - computer; D - starting and master equipment for anti rockets; E - anti rockets; F - object to be protected.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, orientated itself primarily to rockets without having to rely on aircraft as the nuclear weapon carriers. This lead to a completely new weapons system with the following advantage: rockets have a much greater range than aircraft (as the new developments have shown the range is unlimited); they can carry much more than aircraft being able to carry warheads up to 100 megatons; they are extremely difficult to damage and difficult to defend against; it is possible to produce rocket types that are standardized for various application possibilities.

The United States changed to general and concentrated rocket equipment at a later date. It did not take long and again the two contradictory propaganda versions appeared. The one: the jump of the Soviet Union in rocket equipment has again increased, the American Senate had to appropriate additional sums for defense measures. The second: that the USA has already closed the gap.

Lead Extended

The Soviet Union is capable of using its military economic potential in a concentrated effort. The military experts should at least be clear in the fact that the lead that they have gained with these crucial weapons will not be given up to the contrary!

All signs clearly show that the USSR was successful in maintaining the lead with these decisive weapons in spite of the feverish American efforts in building rockets: up to now, only the Soviet Union possessed nuclear warheads having a power of 50 to 100 megatons. One hundred megatons is about 50 times more than the most powerful warhead of the US rockets and it is about 80 times the explosive power of all the bombs that were dropped on Germany during the Second World War.

Whereas "normal" intercontinental rockets "only" had a range only of about 15,000 km, the Soviet Union developed rockets in about 1961/62 which - independent of their direction - could fly around the entire sphere of the earth which are the so-called global rockets. Thus, the USA can not only be attacked from over the Arctic where they installed the early warning system, but from any direction. A perfect type is represented by the "orbital rocket" which was developed and made operational in about the year 1964/65 (orbis terrarum = globe, latitude). Its orbit is at first the same as that of a satellite that circles the earth from which it can be placed at any time on its target.

For years there have been strategic considerations in the Pentagon whether the Soviet Union - in spite of their rocket superiority - could not be attacked with a surprise rocket - nuclear weapon attack. The Soviet military have taken speculations of this type into consideration. For this reason most of their rockets are deployed in underground positions and on mobile ramps. From a practical standpoint this means that also in the case of a probable surprise attack the ability to counterattack would

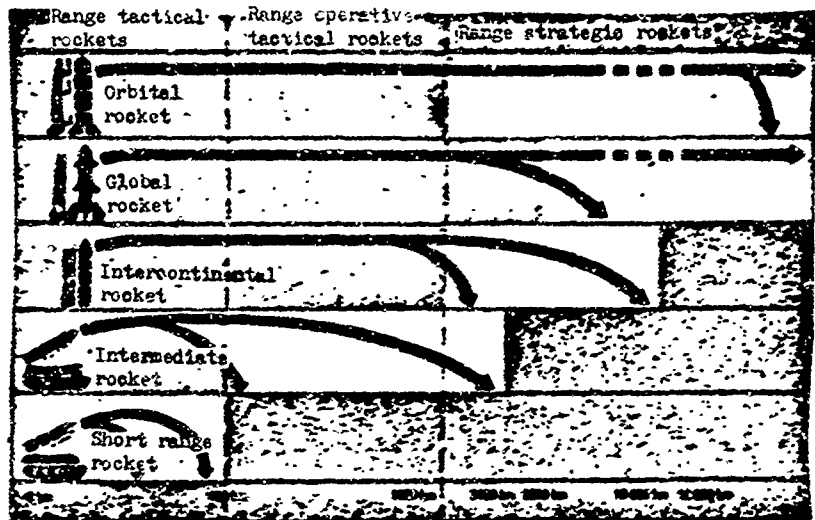
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Guided rockets are directed with the aid of control instruments that are located on board, directly and especially against moving targets. By dividing them according to starting-target-range the firing range is always mentioned before the target range. Various rocket classes can be subdivided. Thus, for example, the class "ground-ground" can be subdivided in the class "ground-ship", "ship-ground" and "ship-ship".

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Characteristic of the flight path of strategic rockets. Ballistic rockets of the Soviet Union Nos. 1 to 4 tactical rockets; 5 to 6 operative-tactical rockets; 7 rockets of the air landing troops; 8 submarine rockets; 9 to 15 rockets of the strategic rocket troops.



Rocket weapon divided according to use and tasks.

The ballistic rocket is given an exact pre-determined orbit which it is to fly and which is similar to a projectile (ballistic curve). The greatest part of a flight path of ballistic rocket is in the high layers of the atmosphere (about 1000 km in altitude).

Rocket nuclear weapons of various types in range are the backbones for the fighting power of a modern army. With the wholesale introduction of weapons of this type to the troops, especially of nuclear rockets with an intercontinental capability and intermediate ranges as well as rockets which the United States of America can not compete with, namely, global, orbital and anti-rocket rockets (militarily organized to be under the command for the strategic rocket troops), the Soviet Union has taken a qualitative lead in the decisive weapons over the USA.

be maintained.

The same philosophy applies in the build up of a submarine fleet equipped with long range rockets, "the blue defense belt". Whereas the United States is still beating its drums on its "Polaris" submarines, which they claim is the best in its field, operational Soviet atomic submarines have already been going under the Arctic and over the entire earth. The ballistic rockets in these submarines can be fired from under the water. They have a range of several thousand kilometers.

At the same time, the Soviet Union plays another trump which the USA can not counter: already since 1961 it has solved the problem of defending itself against rockets in flight. In the following years the system was practically tested and built up in order to protect strategically important objects (strategic rocket positions, key industries, large cities).

The United States of America could only talk about a rocket defensive system. A West German military theoretical newspaper established "that there was a lead in the development of a defense system against middle-range rockets and intercontinental ballistic rockets which represented a military superiority which would be equal to a long range weapon monopoly".

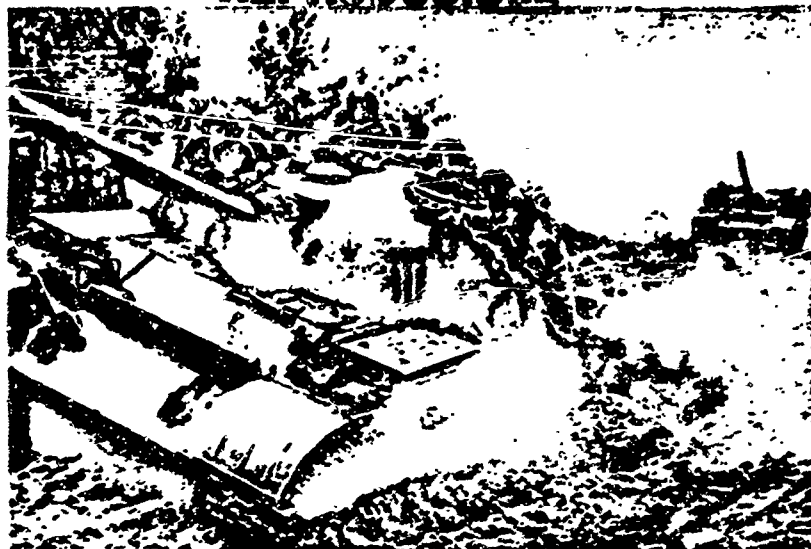
As a consequence, the Soviet Union can make a decisive counter attack without destroying her key targets. The strategic significance of this fact is obvious. The USA has, for the first time in its history, become a vulnerable target. If she makes an aggressive move it would mean her end. The United States minister of Defense, McNamara was forced in 1964 in making a report to the military committee in the House of Representatives to officially state that a Soviet attack against 200 cities in the USA would cost the lives of 150 million people in a few hours and 2/3 of the industrial potential of the country could be destroyed.

Sobering thoughts of this type are also recommended for the Generals. In the event of a NATO aggression in Europe the Soviet intermediate-range rockets - which are stationed primarily on moving ramps - will play a decisive role in the destruction of the aggressors because we have definitely made up our minds about this.

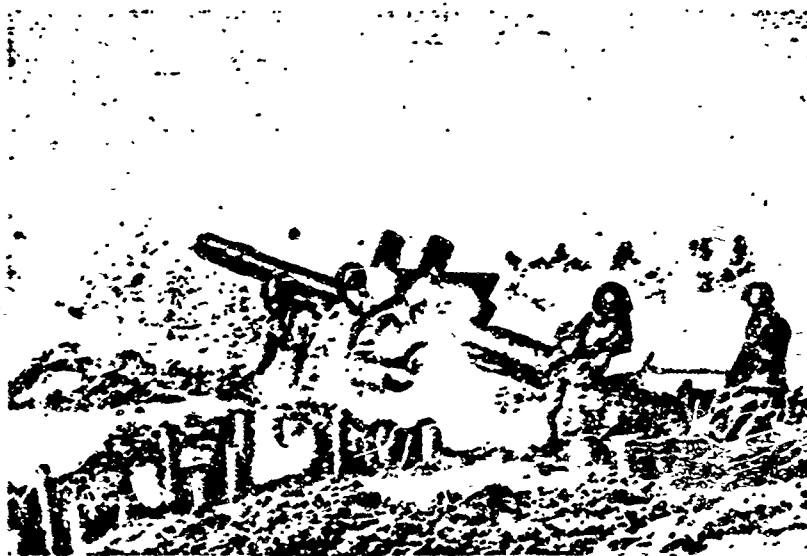
Weapon Brotherhood Results in Strength

The United Forces of the states of the Warsaw Treaty have since 1955 the year in which the agreement was ratified, jointly strived toward a modern, frictionless operating military force. Several advantageous have resulted simply from the mere fact that they work together collectively: uniform political and military concepts and this results in the same views on the preparation and carrying out of modern military operations and on strategy and tactics.

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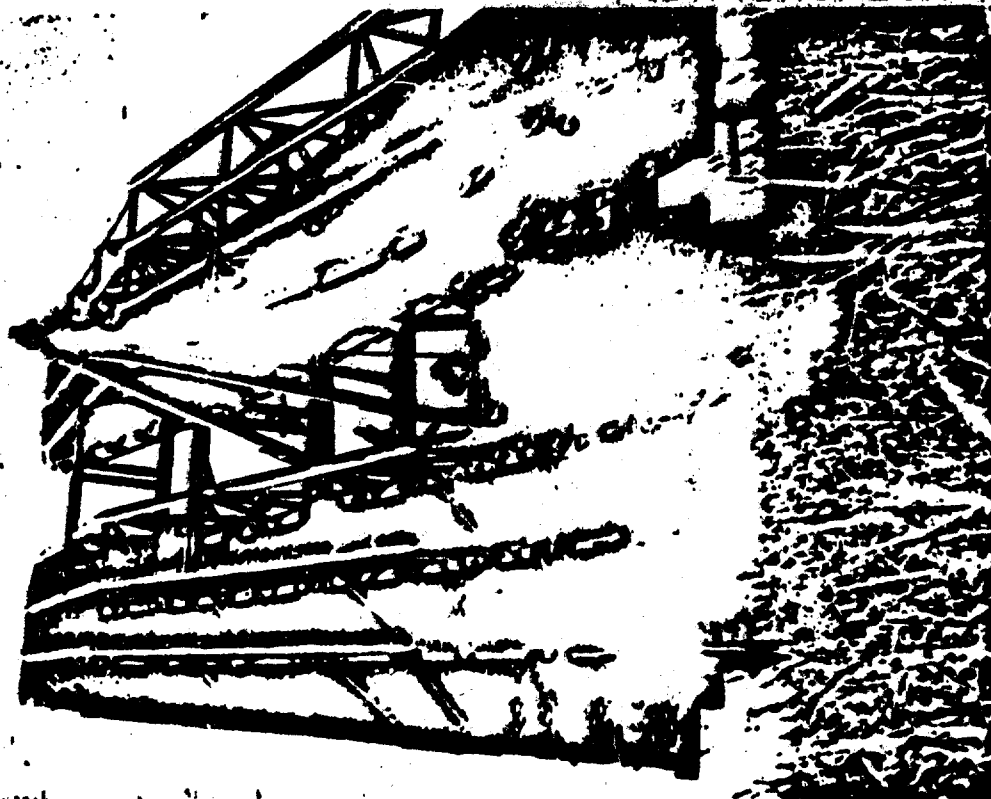


Now as before the Soviet tanks are the best in the world and are available in great number in all the socialistic armies. Here may be seen a T 54 with motorized guns and in the gun inplacement position.



The 130 mm cannon belongs to the most modern artillery weapons. Our NVA is also equipped with this cannon. The photograph show the procedure under combat conditions.

Modern bridge laying device used by combat engineers which allows the troops to cross a river at a high rate of speed.



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Light, medium and heavy grenade throwers (right: battery on the march) belong to the standard equipment of the motorized-defense units.

All divisions of the first strategic echelon of the United Forces (group of Soviet forces in Germany, Polish People's Army, Czechoslovakian People's Army, National People's Army) are completely motorized and equipped with amphibious vehicles. From this we can see, together with the ability of our tanks to go under the water and with modern bridge building devices, that we have a highly mobile force for the Central European geographical conditions. Each soldier of the NVA, for example, has an average motor power of about 30 hp.

This again results in a uniform principal of equipping, arming, organizing and training our united armies.

Our large closed territory with its great depth and its advantageous supply possibilities guarantees uninterrupted communication between the front and the hinterland.

Since rivalry is absent it is possible to extensively standardized the most important weapons, to quickly further develop them and to introduce the newest models in series to the troops.

In comparison to NATO our United Forces, for example, only have two types of medium tanks (in comparison to nine in NATO), one type of light machine gun (in comparison to nine in NATO), one type of heavy machine gun (in comparison to eight in NATO), one type of tactical ground-to-ground rocket (comparison to at least four in NATO).

Though their political and military unity the force of the socialistic weapon brotherhood is simplified. This moral-political factor also has a material effect.

Interplay of all Types of Weapons

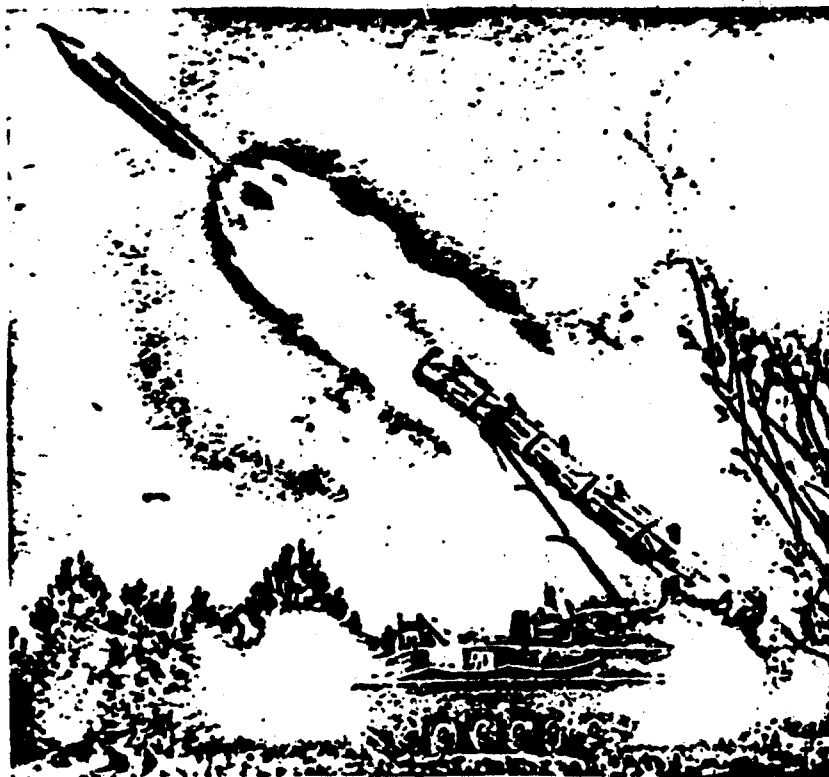
A significant modernization process took place in the United Forces which was, for example, patterned after that of the Soviet Army over the last past ten years. The main force for the land forces were the tactical and operational-tactical troops. The question here deals with ground-to-ground rockets on completely moveable ramps which have a range of from 30 to several kilometers.

Also the firing power of the standard artillery was improved by various types of modern missile launchers. The anti-tank firing power could be improved by anti-tank rockets. In the NVA it could almost be doubled. The tank troops which make up the primary force for the land forces, are uniformly equipped with the most powerful medium tanks in the world, the T 54 and the already improved T 55. And while the Federal Army is equipped with the "Leopard" which is similar to the T 54, our armies are already prepared to be equipped with a considerably improved type. This tank, among other things, is equipped to go under water has a high degree of radiation protection and is equipped with a great many instruments for seeing at night. The air landing troops of the United Forces have developed very quickly. The heavy Soviet transports, the type AN 12 and AN 22 which are present in large numbers, are capable of transporting troops over thousands of kilometers. As has been demonstrated in joint maneuvers they are capable of not only transporting parachute troops but also heavy war equipment (air landing tank ASU 57 and ASU 85, artillery and armored vehicles, etc.). An impression of the capacity of the Soviet air landing troops can be seen from the statement made by Marshal Malinovski at the XXIII Celebration of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, when he stated that in the year of 1965

alone and in the early months of 1966, more than a half a million jumps were made by the Soviet paratroopers.

Modern aircraft support the landing forces. In the maneuver "Moldau" about 800 to 1000 fighter bombers and fighter aircraft were used. This included the SU-7 and SU-9 types which fly at a speed of more than twice the speed of sound and which can also attack at a low altitude with a supersonic speed. In addition, the Soviet Army has many medium and heavy bombers which are equipped with air-to-ground rockets for operational and strategical purposes.

The system of common air defense which has been perfected over the past several years has proven to be the extraordinarily good. This includes the most modern interceptor fighters (Mig 21 and the improved types) as well as anti-aircraft rockets which can dependably hit their targets up as far as the stratosphere. Under complicated conditions they prove themselves well in defense of American terror attacks on North Vietnam. Mig 21, flown by North Vietnamese pilots have shot down a considerable number of American fighter bombers such as the F 105 and "Phantom" (supposedly the fastest airplanes in the world). The Soviet Red Banner Fleet, the Polish Naval Fleet and our own People's Marines operate together in the Baltic Sea. They are equipped with rocket



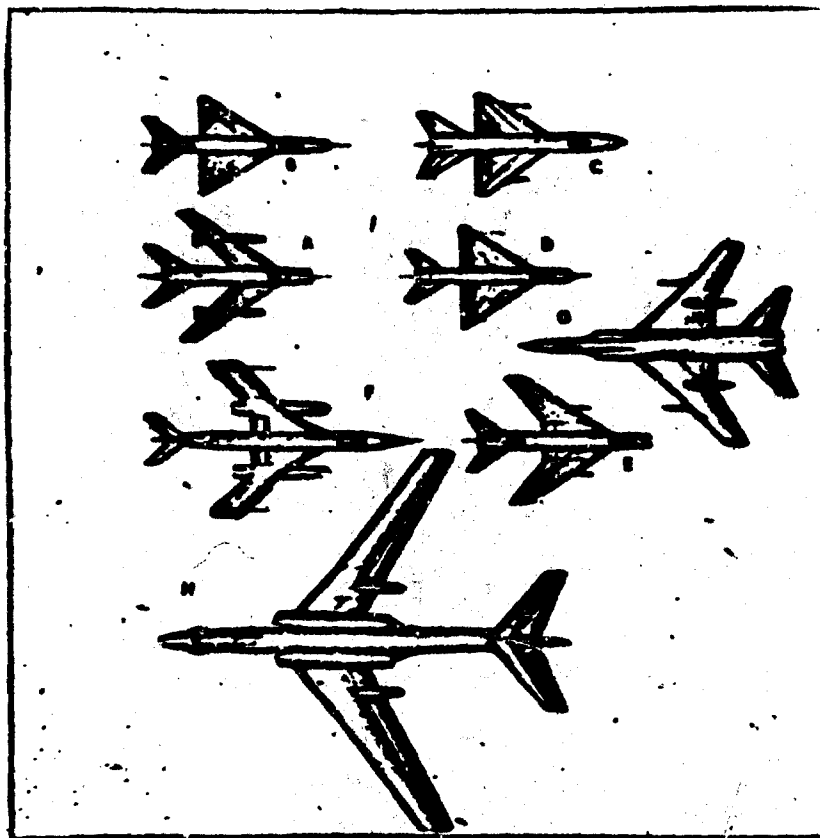
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Tactical rockets, the main firing power of the land forces.

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Strategic Soviet bomber. The USA has none like this. A test with the XB 70 failed, it crashed.



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Several types of fighter aircraft A to C - supersonic fighter aircraft by Mikojan; D and E - fighter aircraft by Suchoi; F and G - heavy all weather fighter aircraft by Jakovlev; H - long range fighter aircraft by Tupolev.

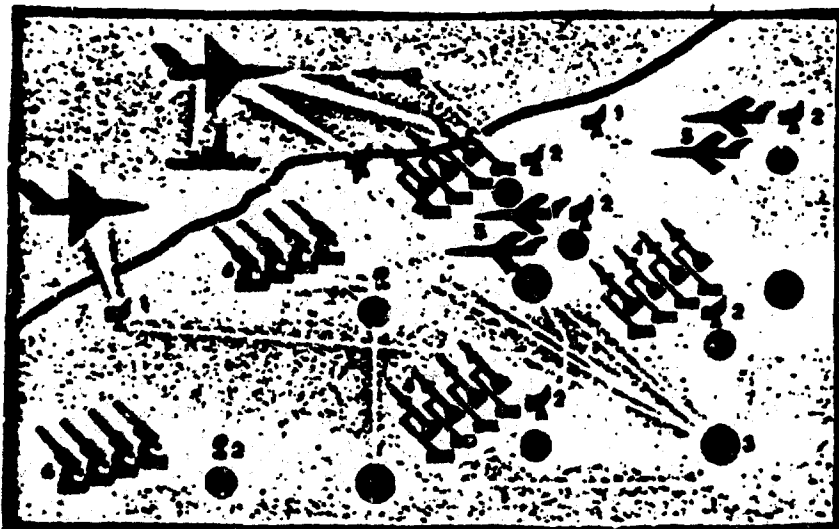
The Soviet Air Forces also play a part in revolutionizing military sciences. Jet aircraft with a speed capable of several times that of sound are available for all tasks (besides that of transport). Bomber aircraft of the Strategic Air Forces are equipped with long range air-to-ground rockets. This makes it possible to destroy targets without the aircraft being in the area of the enemies' counterforces.

destroyers, submarines and anti-submarine boats up to super fast and maneuverable rocket boats which are modern war materials that are especially well suited for use in the relatively flat Baltic Sea. The interrelationship of land, air and sea forces in sea landings has already been tested several times.

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Soviet rocket destroyer type "Warjag". Equipped with ground-to-ground and anti-aircraft rockets caused quite a shock in NATO who does not have the same type of equipment.



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The system on official duty, 1 - radar stations of great range; 2 - radar stations of a smaller range (gun laying system); 3 - central command post; 4 - anti-aircraft rocket; 5 - fighter aircraft; 6 flak.

The Soviet Union and the socialistic countries that are connected with it that border on the sea have become such a strong united sea power and they possess ships and boats which the USA and NATO can not compete with: fast rocket boats, rocket destroyers as well as rocket submarines with atomic engines. The equipment corresponds to the task of the fleet.

The NVA - a Respectable Partner

In the various evaluation tests - August 13, 1961, maneuver quartet 1963, October attack 1965, Moldau 1966 - it was shown that our National People's Army in spite of its short existence has already been developed into a equal member of the United Forces. It was "Moldau", when Marshal Gretscho, the commander of the United Forces praised the troops of the NVA after the action was completed with regard to their splendid tactical behavior.

Our soldiers that make up the border patrols have an extraordinarily responsible position day after day. Since, to some extent, this is the forward post of the Western socialistic military coalition and they guard it together with the border patrols of the Czechoslovakian People's Army, the border of the West German Federal Republic is almost 1000 kilometers in length and, as is well known, some provocation had been stopped there. The growing strength of our army is also no longer denied by the Western side.

A high degree of fighting force and fighting preparedness is, however, not only the result of modern weapons. As in all other socialistic armies it was evident that officers and men are ready to fulfill their military assignments wholeheartedly. This then is also the reason for the high degree of training. People make up the golden stocks in our socialistic army together with the most modern technique.

The percentage of soldiers that were 10th and 12th grade students at times amounted to 67% in the autumn call-up of 1966. With very few exceptions all regimental commanders had a completed military academic education at their disposal. Every 7th officer is engineering-technically trained. In 1966 the NVA realized a saving of 4.75 million marks from suggestions. From January to September 1966, 5200 soldiers and noncommissioned officers applied for membership in the party.

The complex factors of our military strength decide whether there is war or peace in our time. And this, our military might, must always be increased. Military position that are attained at some time or another must never be given up because not the possible aggressor but rather the defender must be militarily strong. All of this cost a great deal of money that is why our countries and people are making sacrifices. But as long as our proposals are not taken with regard to disarmament to reductions or a general lessening of tension, and as long as the Western side is constantly arming itself for attack, we can not and must not relinquish our military efforts. In addition, we must be clear about keeping peace and safety in Germany, in Europe and in the entire world.

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<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The comparative rates of weapon system development in the US and USSR as well as present military inventories are analyzed and an attempt is made to evaluate the relative military strengths of the major world powers. The authors assert that the USSR maintains overall weapons superiority in spite of US claims of "closing the missile gap," "balance of terror," and even "free world superiority." A chronology of East-West military and diplomatic confrontations is reviewed against a background of weapons development. The outcome of these confrontations is said to have been decided by relative military strength. Thus, according to the authors, the US accepted an armistice in Korea when the USSR began its H-bomb testing in the summer of 1953, the West accepted the erection of the Berlin Wall when made aware that the armed forces of the socialist states were ready to defend its existence, and again the US agreed not to use force against Cuba if the Soviets would withdraw their IRBM's, and so on. The authors assert that there has been no "balance of power" since 1956. "Superiority was achieved by the Soviet Union and the socialist community through a wise concentration of forces on decisive scientific, technological, and military fields and on the basis of Marxist thought in military science."</p>				

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ABSTRACT

USSR weapon superiority over the US, the authors state, began in the mid-1950's when Soviet emphasis was placed on rocket-nuclear weapons. The US did not follow suit until some years later and has been unable to close the gap. Soviet military superiority is evidenced by the following: 1) only the USSR has nuclear warheads in the 100 megaton range, 2) only the USSR has global rockets capable of hitting enemy targets from any direction, 3) only the USSR has orbital rocket system, and 4) only the USSR has an antimissile-missile system. This last-mentioned advantage, the authors emphasize, is critical inasmuch as the US is for the first time in its history vulnerable on its home ground while the USSR can protect its vital centers and still strike the enemy. The USSR solved the problem of antimissile defense in 1961 and has been building up its capability ever since. The authors in a diagrammatic sketch of the northern hemisphere show the flight times and range of operation of attacking and defending missiles. In addition to these factors, the USSR has by the creation of the "blue belt" nuclear submarine fleet and the development of mobile ICBM launching facilities built up a highly flexible striking force and one that is more easily defended. The authors include diagrams and photos of the various missile weapon systems.